

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN

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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE inauguration ceremonies took place at Washington on Monday according to the order which had been arranged, in spite of the prevalence of a furious north-east rain storm, which caused enormous discomfort and extreme danger to health. The endurance of the great crowds which gathered to hear General Harrison read his address from under an umbrella, in the face of the storm, and of the other large bodies of organized men who took part in the parades, gave proof that popular interest in the occasion was deep as well as wide.

The meaning of this interest is that the Republican party returns to power after four years in opposition with fresh courage and confidence in its own future and that of the country. Defeat has taught it something, and victory brings exuberant elation more marked than even after the victory of 1880, which followed the narrow escape of 1876. But it is not to be forgotten that the years which followed the rejoicing after Mr. Garfield's election brought dissension to the party, prepared it for division, and made way for a Democratic victory. The party is strong and hopeful, but it needs wise leadership. It cannot retain the hold it now has upon the American people unless it identify itself with genuine progress and reform in the method of administration. Its victory last year was close enough for a warning no less than an encouragement; and everything that tends to place it under the rule of the professional managers of politics must help to weaken it before the country.

The nominations for the Cabinet were sent to the Senate on Tuesday, and were at once confirmed. They were precisely as it had been reported for some days they would be: Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine; Treasury, Mr. Windom; War, ex-Governor Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Navy, B. F. Tracy, of New York; Interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri; Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture, ex-Governor J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Aside from Mr. Blaine, it may be remarked that the selection of Mr. Windom as a Western man is obviously open to criticism. For some time past his interests and activities have been in the East, and his residence largely in New York City. Mr. Proctor is a producer of marble, but saw service as a volunteer officer in the war. Mr. Miller is General Harrison's law partner. Mr. Tracy is a lawyer. Governor Rusk is the man who put down the Anarchist demonstration in Milwaukee, and is a practical farmer. Mr. Noble is a lawyer of St. Louis, and is said to possess the qualities of integrity and force needed in the Interior Department.

THE President's inaugural address is in general very good. His covenant with the people as they stood assembled before him was especially impressive, and characteristic of the man. Very admirable is his sketch of the nation's growth, not only in numbers and extent, but in the social virtues, and the deepening influences of philanthropy and religion. So, also, is his sketch of the Protectionist policy in its historical relations, and especially as regards the check put by Slavery on the industrial development of the South. And in this connection he repudiates the idea of having any special Southern policy, while he exhorts the South to overcome its social difficulty by coming to an understanding with the freedmen. As a parallel case, he insists that there must be obedience to the laws on the part of the great corporations, and suggests that the educated men who compose them hardly can be surprised if they find the lawlessness of Trusts copied in the lawlessness which too often attends Strikes. He endorses the move-

ment toward a stricter regulation of both immigration and naturalization, in order to secure a citizenry worthy of the country. He hints to Europe that the Monroe doctrine of "Hands off!" will have full currency for the next four years; and to Germany especially that our interest in Samoa is fully equal to hers. He suggests the increase of the navy and the encouragement of our steamship lines as legitimate objects for the expenditure for so much of the Surplus as may not be consumed by wise reductions of revenue and the payment of the debt. He refers with satisfaction to the movement for the reform of the election laws, but expresses his conviction that the time has come for the nation to take national elections under its own control. But he deprecates any increase of party bitterness, and closes with an expression of high hopefulness for the nation's future.

WE have passed over the part of the address which does not command thoughtful approval, but rather awakens the gravest apprehension as to the outcome of the new administration. It is that which discusses Civil Service Reform. We have read it repeatedly in the hope of finding in it some expression which would show the new President as fully appreciating the gravity of the situation, and meaning to put his best energies into securing such improvements in the public methods as are needed to carry out the express and implied pledges of the party to the nation. But we find none. The one merit of the statement is that the language used is that of a man who means to do all that he promises, and therefore takes care to promise nothing beyond his strength. But this is all. The President recognizes that a "civil service on a non-partisan basis" is the ideal toward which we must move. But then he says: "The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not obtain." That is not the language of a forceful purpose addressed to this difficult and delicate business. It seems to assume failure, from the beginning. General Harrison will have missed the opportunity of his life, if he begin his official career with the idea that his rôle is to be that of compromise with the political bosses and the hungry host who constitute their strength, and that all he can do is to extract as much from the party leaders as they will yield under pressure to secure honesty and capability in our public servants. And yet just that is what must be inferred from his expressions with regard to the unclassified places in the service. He will enforce the Pendleton Law of course, and he warns those who take office under him that it is to be obeyed. But as to the others he pleads for the nomination of honest men, and against over-eagerness in the office-seekers. He seems to say: "Yes; the offices are yours, if you are honest; and of course Republicanism is a necessary qualification. But do not be too eager. Give me time to make the change you desire." Was there not a sardonic smile upon the face of Mr. Cleveland as he listened to this part of the address?

AND yet it is true that the tone of the address on this subject is the same as the tone of the new Cabinet. Mr. Blaine's selection for the chief place,—for that which stands next but one in presidential succession to that of the President himself,—signified that there had been a submission to the "party workers;" when it further appeared that the other members of the Cabinet were in no case to be compared with Mr. Blaine in public experience or political knowledge, the certainty was fixed that until they had fully proved their qualities, its average must be estimated by his own. And, it must be confessed, Mr. Blaine has never been a reformer of the Civil Service. Whatever his abilities, however remarkable the activity and vigor of his mind, they have been employed in other directions than this.

No doubt the acceptance of Mr. Blaine as his chief adviser involved General Harrison in those difficulties which immediately beset a public officer when he yields to partisan "pressure." The "workers" regarded this as the sign that he was taking secretaries whom they elected. And if Mr. Blaine's following was to be thus yielded to, why not Mr. Quay's? It gave the representatives of machine politics a strategic advantage. It carried the business of choosing the Cabinet out of General Harrison's easy control, where it belonged, into the currents and whirlpools of party politics, and so made it consistent with the tone of the inaugural address,—a pleading with the party chiefs not to be too eager and hasty on behalf of their clansmen, and not to victimize him, as Mr. Cleveland was victimized, by recommending rascals, or by insisting on the retention of rascals and incompetents after their unworthiness has been ascertained.

THE Fiftieth Congress came to an end on Monday, with rather a barren record as regards legislation, in comparison with the great number of measures proposed, and the vast amount of work done in their consideration. Five hundred and fifty public bills, and twelve hundred and forty-one private, were enacted into laws with the consent of the President, while 278 were vetoed by him, against 121 by his twenty-one predecessors. But of all the laws thus enacted, very few are of general importance. The erection of a territorial government in Alaska, the provision for the admission of four new States, the steps taken to create a navy, the arrangement of the order of the succession to the presidency, the creation of a Department of Agriculture, and the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company, were among the most important. But the exhibit dwindles in importance when we compare these with the list of omissions: the suppression of the Blair bill in House Committee, the failure to amend the revenue laws, either in their administrative features, or for the reduction of the Surplus, the defeat of the International Copyright law, the failure to pass the Indirect Tax bill over the veto in the House, the defeat of the payment of the French Spoliation Claims, and others of nearly equal importance.

In the Senate very few of Mr. Cleveland's nominations were rejected, although a number were "hung up" toward the end of his term. On the other hand, not one of the treaties negotiated by the State Department has been ratified, although the Chinese Treaty was ratified after receiving amendments which were not acceptable to the Chinese government.

The worst feature of this Congress was its entire subserviency to executive influence. As regards both our diplomatic relations and our revenue policy, the House was only an echo of the Administration, and its Speaker an eighth member of the Cabinet. And this was effected by the use of executive patronage and influence as unscrupulous as anything the country witnessed under Presidents Jackson and Buchanan. If any argument were needed for the termination of the Spoils system it would be furnished by the Mills bill, which never would have had a chance of even consideration in the House, if it had not been for the pressure exerted by Mr. Cleveland as the dispenser of the federal patronage. That patronage constitutes an instrument for mischief in the hands of an unscrupulous President, whose existence is inconsistent with the freedom of Congress.

Two important pieces of legislation were secured from Congress at the eleventh hour. One was by an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, which furnished a reasonable substitute for the Oklahoma bill. It provides for negotiation for the purchase of the land not needed by the four principal tribes of the Indian Territory, in order to throw these open to white settlers. As this is a distinct recognition of the rights of property in the tribes, and as these are as free to refuse to sell as the Sioux were, it is a marked improvement upon the political bill to which Mr. Springer stood sponsor.

The other is the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law

by providing greater security and sharper penalties against unjust discrimination in favor of individual shippers. The House tried to add a provision about the transport of oil in tank-cars; but this was objected to as growing out of a mistaken idea that the Standard Oil Company owned all those cars, instead of less than three-fifths of them. The one radical defect of the Act was not touched. We mean the prohibition of Pools.

Also at the eleventh hour, the House adopted Mr. Hitt's resolution in favor of Commercial Union with Canada. This very much simplifies the situation, as it relieves the Dominion from the appearance of making overtures to the bigger partner in the proposed arrangement, while it gives an opportunity for the establishment of entire freedom of intercourse between the two countries. But Canada has not received it as graciously as her best friends would have desired. The party in power characterize it as a proposal that Canada shall surrender her industrial independence, as though Canada were to be on anything but a footing of perfect equality either in forming the arrangement or in withdrawing from it if she find it unsatisfactory. And the other party made a tactical blunder at Ottawa by coupling the proposal with another for the extension of the *modus vivendi* provided for a year by the Fisheries Treaty. As a result of this, nobody can learn from the vote how strong is the feeling for Commercial Union, and nobody's constituents can hold him responsible for voting in the negative.

THE last executive session of the Senate under Mr. Cleveland's administration is said to have presented an edifying spectacle. Mr. Edmunds appeared as a wicked Stalwart, who would not allow certain judicial nominations of the retiring President to be confirmed; while Messrs. Quay and Cameron were the non-partisan Independents and Mugwumps, who insisted on fair play to the Democratic party! The Pennsylvania Senators insisted on Mr. Cleveland's right to fill all the vacancies which occurred during his term, apparently without much regard to the fitness of the nominees, as that, we understand, was the reason for Mr. Edmunds's resistance. As one of these nominations would have put a Democrat into the position of United States judge in Florida, the Republican party has some reason to be grateful for the resistance offered by Mr. Edmunds.

The debate was memorable also as eliciting a speech from our senior Senator. He kept the floor long enough to tell Mr. Edmunds that he did not mean to be lectured by him, but not long enough to tell whether his opposition and Mr. Quay's had anything to do with the resistance of Mr. Harrison to their nomination of a certain gentleman to very high office.

MR. CLEVELAND's last veto was rather creditable to him than otherwise. He declined to take advantage of the sharp practice by which the bill to repay the Direct Tax to the States was brought within the ten days' limit and so within the reach of a pocket veto. He sent the Senate a veto of the measure on grounds of unconstitutionality. His one strong point against the proposal is that on the same grounds we might be asked to refund the income tax, which was collected during the war in the loyal States alone. He objects that Congress has no constitutional power to refund taxes to either State or individuals, and stigmatizes the distribution of the Surplus in 1836 as unconstitutional. He also objects to making any discrimination between the States which paid the tax themselves, and those which left the national government to collect it from their people. He sees no reason why the money should be paid into the State Treasury in the one case, and paid over in trust for the individual tax-payer in the other. And he objects to repaying to one generation the money contributed by another.

These objections are interesting, because typical of the average Democrat's way of thinking. They all imply a weak sense of political unity and historic continuity. To Mr. Cleveland Massachusetts is nothing more than an aggregate of individuals,



and it is only by an unavoidable fiction that we treat it as existing continuously while one generation passes away and another takes its place. Therefore to repay to Massachusetts what was taken from her in 1861 is to pay to one set of people what was received from quite another.

The Senate very promptly passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 45 to 9. The House would have done the same, if it had been allowed; but the opponents of the bill prevented a vote by filibustering.

THE appointment of Mr. Wanamaker, says an unfriendly newspaper, the *New York Times*, "represents simply the healing of a bleeding purse." It is curious that this delusion, so patiently cherished in that city, should still survive. Mr. Wanamaker's appointment does not represent money given to the campaign: it does represent the influence of Mr. Quay in politics. Without Mr. Quay's insistence and sponsorship it would not have been made. It might be true, of course, that an argument advanced in its favor was based upon Mr. Wanamaker's campaign subscriptions, (stated on his behalf by the *New York Independent* as \$10,000), but that this consideration was potential it would be an affront to the President to believe.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the *Inquirer* of this city, dated at Washington on the 5th instant, reads as follows:

"Senator Quay has had his time during the day much occupied in receiving callers from all parts of the State. These gentlemen, having witnessed the ceremonies of inauguration, before leaving the city desired to ascertain the views of the Senator in reference to local State politics and the appointments in their respective sections. The National and State Senators have had an excellent opportunity to compare notes on the party movements of the future in Pennsylvania, and now very well understand each other in regard to the appointments when reached. The Pennsylvania Republican members of Congress have had some informal conferences in regard to the distribution of patronage in the State. Representatives Dalzell and McCormick very clearly stated the situation by remarking that it was too soon to talk about asking removals; that the first point will be to ascertain positively what will be the policy of the President on that subject before determining upon any line of action.

"Senators Cameron and Quay, after consultation, have decided to suggest to the President their desire to have the naming of the postmasters at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, claiming that they should be regarded as Senatorial appointments. The question of selection at Pittsburg will doubtless result in the presentation of the name of Mr. McKean, a prominent merchant. The Philadelphia selection is yet to be determined. The time for making the appointment will depend on the policy of the President in reference to removals, whether to make them on political grounds entirely and at once, or whether to await expiration of commission."

The details in this are truly picturesque. The Senators desire to "name"—that is appoint—the postmasters of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The members of Congress have conferred in regard to the "distribution" of "patronage" in their districts. The State Senators "understand each other" in regard to the subject when it shall be reached. Is anything to be left to the President?

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin* of this city describes the office-holders' pressure upon Senator Quay as unexampled in that gentleman's experience. It further goes on to say:

"About the leading offices in the State there has been very little done, though it can be assumed that Mr. Quay has had his mind fixed on several leading places ever since the election. Pennsylvanians here generally say that the old officials who were friendly to Quay and have been his friends during the four years in the wilderness are most likely to be his friends now. The only figure which disturbs their calculations is Mr. Wanamaker. Mr. Wanamaker was given his place by Mr. Quay's influence, but Mr. Quay assisted him to the whole place. Mr. Wanamaker would not have given up the patronage attached to it, nor was Mr. Quay likely to ask such a sacrifice. In all matters connected with the Post-Office Department it is understood that they will confer together, but the bulk of the appointments will be Mr. Wanamaker's, and Mr. Quay's influence will only be felt where there is a mutual agreement, or where Mr. Wanamaker is willing to concede the place."

This dispatch has an official air. It was not prepared and forwarded without authority, we judge.

THE *New York Tribune* has been an unqualified enemy of Mr. Cleveland and his Administration, as the *New York Times* has been its wholesale and unhesitating eulogist. The *Tribune* now fails, we think, to make a point against the outgoing Administration in regard to the increase of the monetary circulation. Its figures are worth quoting:

	March 1, 1881.	March 1, 1885.	Feb. 1, 1889.
Gold coin, . . . .	\$305,174,607	\$351,207,423	\$380,116,365
Silver dollars, . . .	29,130,545	40,646,187	53,574,861
Fractional silver, .	47,274,003	44,694,934	52,440,119
Gold certificates, .	6,229,300	112,643,290	130,986,592
Silver certificates, .	37,027,797	111,467,951	245,337,438
Legal tenders, . . .	324,474,415	297,754,194	303,319,518
Legal certificates, .	7,640,000	30,200,000	13,915,000
Bank notes, . . . .	339,890,023	314,886,770	229,089,957
Total, . . . . .	\$1,096,830,690	\$1,303,580,799	\$1,408,519,692

This shows an increase of the circulation by \$207,000,000 during the four years before Mr. Cleveland came into office, and of only \$105,000,000 since. But it is alleged that while the foreign and domestic commerce of the country justified the former increase, there has been a decline in both since 1885, which makes any increase have the character of an inflation. How does any one know, except through an increase in the use of money and consequently an addition to its volume, when our domestic commerce increases, or, *vice versa*, that it has decreased? All we can say is that at certain centres the volume of our business has diminished, and that in certain articles the demand has fallen off. The notion that the home trade bears some fixed ratio to the volume of our foreign commerce is one of the cheapest fallacies of the Free Traders.

The *Tribune* says, "the Democratic administration has added \$105,000,000 to the circulation." But it does not explain how. Look at its own figures. There has been an increase of 67½ millions in gold and gold certificates. Did Mr. Cleveland add that? In silver dollars and the certificates which represent them there is an increase of 151½ millions. Surely the law to continue to coin silver dollars is not Mr. Cleveland's? The legal tenders have increased only 5½ millions, while the national bank currency has actually fallen off 85½ millions. Aggregating these two forms of paper money we have decreased their volume more than 80 millions in the last four years.

It is quite true,—only too true,—that with every year our currency grows more unsafe through the more rapid increase of dollars worth seventy-five cents than of dollars worth a hundred cents. In 1885 these two were about as 33 to 10; now they are as 17 to 10. At this rate the total of our silver circulation will soon equal that of the gold, and the result of that will be disastrous. And disaster will come none the less even though the whole volume of the currency should be contracted rather than expanded. That is not where the danger lies.

THE embers of the West Virginia contest are still smouldering. The Legislature has failed to declare the result on the Governorship. Governor Wilson considers that he holds over, and so continues to act,—one of his performances being the granting as was expected of certificates of election to two Democratic candidates for Congress (3d and 4th districts) who were not elected. At the same time, the President of the Senate, Carr, claims that Wilson does not hold over, but, there being a vacancy, he fills it, and so he has taken the oath of office. Finally, General Goff, because the people elected him, believes his legal term properly began on the 4th of March, and he too took the oath on that day. The courts will have a chance to hear argument on the question, but the decision between Goff and Fleming will be made by the Legislature, and no doubt it will be of a partisan character. General Goff is doing precisely as he should, but the performance is merely formal. Redress of the wrong must be expected from the people of West Virginia.

AN open letter has been addressed to President Harrison, asking the retention of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, in the Copenhagen Mission, both because of his eminent usefulness to Scandinavian emigrants, and of the advantage to accrue to his literary labors from his access to the libraries and collections of the Danish capital. The list of signers to the letter is one which Minister Anderson must regard as highly complimentary. Hendrick Ibsen, Björnsterne Björnson, Jonas Lie, and Alexander Kielland, the four great lights of Norwegian literature, are on it. So are the Danish authors, Vilhelm Bergsøe, the dramatist, George Brandes and F. Winkel Horn, the historians of literature; Erik Bögh, the humorist; and others, and also Victor Rydberg, with several other Swedish authors. Twenty-one authors, seven professors, nine editors, fourteen gentlemen in public life, four artists, as many musicians, and three publishers have signed it. The list includes nearly every Scandinavian who has an international reputation.

The retention of Mr. Anderson at Copenhagen for even a year would enable him to finish the four considerable literary undertakings he now has on hand, and also to secure the settlement of the Butterfield Claim, which has been pending for thirty-five years. He has succeeded in negotiating an agreement to have it referred to arbitration, and has transmitted this to the State Department. All his recent predecessors tried to do as much, but failed.

A similar compliment is paid by a very large number of business firms and private individuals, Americans and others, at Shanghai, in behalf of the retention at that port of the present Consul, Mr. E. D. Kennedy. The endorsement of his ability and efficiency is very strong, and, to our knowledge, it is well deserved.

And why, pray tell us, should there be any danger of the removal of a competent, experienced, faithful Consul? Why should his friends feel it needful to exert themselves for his retention in the service?

MEXICO has concluded a Treaty with Japan on the basis of a recognition of the rights of the Island Empire to manage its own Tariff and to administer justice upon the residents of its territory. It is said that we should have done the same, and Mr. Bayard is blamed for not getting ahead of Mexico. But we have been very much ahead of Mexico. Mr. Evarts, while Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with Japan, in which we agreed to recognize her rights in both respects, and to abandon the concessions to the contrary in the Treaty of 1868, as soon as the other signatory Powers could be got to do the same. Also we agreed to use our best influence to induce them to follow our example, and the promise has been kept so well that we have been a source of embarrassment to Great Britain in that matter ever since. It is true that Mexico has conceded these points without any conditions. But she had no choice. She tried to get the terms which were exacted in 1868, but was refused. And if we had conceded them without any, the only effect would have been to give England, France, and Germany a monopoly of the Japanese trade, without gaining anything of importance for Japan.

NOT that we have done our whole duty by our neighbor to the West. It is for us to continue to exert all the diplomatic pressure we can until the autonomy of Japan is completely recognized, and the country is set free to restore her shattered industries, recoup her losses of coin, and bring back prosperity to her people. We owe her this as being the country which constrained her to open her ports to the commerce of the world. We owe it to her as being the greatest of Protectionist nations, and therefore naturally the most hostile to arrangements which have forced a ruinous Free Trade upon a weaker power, and enforced it by a constant display of naval force. And Japan appeals the more powerfully to our sympathies as by the act of her Emperor she has just taken her place among the nations in which liberty is secured by constitutional law. The steamships from Japan bring

the details of the five great ordinances promulgated by the Mikado, which establish the new system. He binds himself to accept the advice and act upon the consent of the two houses of the imperial legislature. For the future, ordinances shall be promulgated only under the pressure of urgent necessity, and shall become invalid if not ratified by the legislature at its next meeting. The upper house is to contain three kinds of members: hereditary, elective, and nominative; the lower is to consist of 300 representatives chosen by popular ballot.

Japan is a country of surprises. Nowhere else has a dynasty which had lasted for centuries abdicated its claims in deference to those of a dynasty of still greater antiquity. Nowhere else has a powerful feudal aristocracy abandoned its privileges peacefully and freely, at the mere suggestion of the government. Nowhere else has a despotic monarch set limits to a power fenced about by religious safeguards, and called his people to share in the responsibilities of government. These three great instances of the influence of the idea of right make impartial onlookers hopeful of the future of the country.

Up to the close of President Cleveland's administration, Lord Salisbury left vacant the place from which Lord Sackville had been dismissed. As the writer of compromising letters was his personal friend and his kinsman by marriage, he took this way to vindicate not the honor of England nor the rules of international law, but his personal pique at Mr. Bayard's prompt and justifiable action. It is remarkable that in about the only case in which Mr. Bayard pursued a really manful course in his dealing with a big nation, the result should have been painful to him. Perhaps if he had given his British friends less reason to regard him as an ally, they would have resented his conduct less in this case. But we have not observed that the interests of the two countries have suffered because neither has had a minister at the other's seat of government for some weeks past.

It is announced now that Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is described as an authority on questions of international law, is to take the vacant place. We probably will not give much scope to his exercise of his legal learning, as the only open question between us and the British Empire can be solved by treating Canadian vessels exactly as they treat ours. The *lex talionis* is a standard rule in any branch of law.

THE English Liberals feel that they have scored a great moral victory in the collapse of the charges based on the "Parnell letters;" but unfortunately their enemies have the advantage of being in power, and the sessions of this Parliament may be prolonged until 1893. And as the majority is too big to be overcome by by-elections, and too solid and stolid to be affected by any sort of scandal, the Liberals only can agitate and wait. Mr. Morley's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech was voted down by a majority of 79 in a full House, or what is counted such in England, where there rarely are 600 present out of the 670 who have the right to be. The scene when Mr. Parnell rose to speak is said to have furnished the most extraordinary spectacle Parliament ever witnessed. Never before has a member who never sat in any ministry received such an ovation, and while Mr. Gladstone led off, waving his hat and cheering, many even of the Tories could "scarce forbear to cheer" and one or two did so.

Mr. Parnell illustrated the peculiarity of his temperament by going in exactly the opposite direction to that which the excitement suggested. O'Connell would have tramped on his foes and heightened his demands. His successor in the leadership of Ireland made not a reference to his triumph over the government in the trial, but instead pleaded with the Tories to give the Home Rule question a fair consideration, assuring them that he asked nothing which would imperil in the least the unity and the strength of the Empire, and applauding their jealousy of both. This was not only un-Irish but so un-English also, that the Liberals are offended and the Tories puzzled by it. A few of them



say that now is the time to come to terms with a movement whose success is inevitable. Of the rest some are stopping to think, while the majority probably think it the voice of the charmer and stop their ears. And from the Imperialist standpoint it doubtless is the last-named class who are nearest right.

#### REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

IF general trade were in a more satisfactory condition than it is the stock market might be better, since it always very closely reflects the general tendency of business. It reflects it now to this extent, that it is strong and weak in spots, and that is about the way the present business situation might be summed up. There is no general and prosperous activity, and no widespread depression; but some lines of trade are doing well, and others are doing very poorly. The iron trade, for example, cannot be in so healthy a state as desired, when an important concern like the Reading Iron Company has to go under. It was, perhaps, never a very strong affair, but it is not the strong part of a structure which breaks; when pressure comes, the weak go first, and their going indicates that the pressure is exerted. On the other hand, there are some branches of trade which are doing remarkably well. The head of a leading house in the flax thread and the linen industry, said a few days ago that he had not for years had so busy a time, or found it easier to sell staple articles at advanced prices than he had lately, and the firm's establishments in Ireland were fairly booming. The recent extraordinary mild winter has severely hurt business in some departments and been a god-send to others.

It has done the same for the railroads. The coal roads and roads which have a large winter tourist travel South have had their earnings heavily reduced by the mildness of the season. To the granger roads it has been a great blessing, for not having to struggle with snow storms and blockades, their working expenses have been greatly lightened. As an example the case of the Atchison and St. Paul roads may be cited. The former has a large coal and winter tourist business. Both were so hurt that the January earnings of the company showed a decrease compared with last year. But the St. Paul last January had net earnings of only \$93,000, while this year they are about \$400,000 for the month. This inequality is well represented in the movements of the stock market, which are eminently "discriminating." A discriminating market has been described by an operator of varied experience, as a market where what you sell goes up, and what you buy goes down. It would have been very easy, and is still so, to get just that sort of experience in this market, since there is no general movement carrying prices all one way, up or down; but the rise and decline of prices is special to each. On the whole, however, there seems to be no money made on the bear side of the market, and a leading bear reporter says it is too narrow to trade in profitably.

At the close of last week a strong bull feeling seemed to develop, and rumors were thick that important conferences were proceeding between wealthy capitalists and operators in respect to the stock market, the results of which were soon to show themselves in an important upward movement. The expected benefit to speculation from the policy of the new Administration was to be discounted as soon as possible. A "Harrison boom" was to open on Monday morning, but it did not come off. Two or three stocks advanced, some declined, the balance remained quiet. This has been nearly the week's history of the market. The bond market remains healthy and strong, which is an excellent sign; but it is not nearly so active as it was recently. A great deal of speculative trading went on in bonds as well as stock, and when the stock market reacted and became dull, the bond business was affected likewise.

The stocks of the transcontinental group of roads have been among the strongest and most active, and Oregon Short Line has been pushed up in a way which smacks strongly of manipulation. This railroad, which connects the Union Pacific with the Oregon Navigation Company's line, was built by the U. P. Company, which guarantees its bonds and holds \$8,000,000 of the \$14,000,000 for which it is stocked. The remaining \$6,000,000 is probably held by people who may be called insiders. The road has not made its fixed charges until recently, and is said to owe the U. P. Company about \$2,000,000 for advances to make good the deficits. In order to make a market for the stock, the Union Pacific has revised the contract with the Shore Line, and will pay it a larger sum per ton per mile than it has heretofore received, enough to pay 4 per cent. on the \$6,000,000 of stock, it is claimed. It will be easily seen that this is a transaction in which the Union Pacific must suffer to the extent that the Oregon Short Line is benefited. In view of the fact that the contract is easily amendable either

backwards or forwards, it is well for any one contemplating the purchase of Short Line stock at present prices to reflect that when the insiders before alluded to have marketed their holdings it may be found the contract as amended does not work well, and an amendment back again be in order. If the Union Pacific Company can also sell its \$8,000,000 of stock, or most of it, that company will be so much in pocket, for it scarcely needs to hold the stock for purposes of control.

It may possibly be intended to do this. Rumors have been floating about that such is intended. Certain it is that Union Pacific stock has been very strong, when it should not be on the conditions of the contract, and the promised resumption of dividends may be dependent on success in selling the Short Line stock. The arrangement between the U. P. and the Northern Pacific companies in respect to the Oregon Navigation Company has had the effect of advancing the stock of the latter, and the Northern Pacific stocks are spoken of as being marked for an advance. All this group of stocks were referred to in a former article as likely to become active and go higher, as it was evident they were being accumulated preparatory to a movement in them. On the other side, Oregon Improvement Company stock has had a heavy drop, the company failing to earn working expenses, according to its last monthly report. But this loss is said to be mainly temporary and accidental.

Manhattan, which was spoken of last week, rushed up to 108, but when the increased quarterly dividend was announced it dropped back rapidly, for it was expected the dividend would be at the rate of 4 per cent. in cash and 2 per cent. in scrip, but it was all scrip. The scrip is convertible at par into a 4 per cent. bond to be hereafter issued. Such a bond would not be likely to sell above 85. Such a method of floating the bonds is ingenious enough, and has been resorted to because a former effort to float an issue of consolidated bonds by the Manhattan Company was a flat failure.

Among the granger stocks, St. Paul has been strong, a new bull pool having been formed in it. Earnings are better, and the short interest is probably large. The other stocks of this group have done little, in fact been rather weak than otherwise. The new Inter-State Association is working the regular results—rates being made equal on all lines in it, the best equipped roads are getting the business, and the poorer ones are losing it. Unless a system of differentials can be agreed upon, there will soon be a straining and a breaking somewhere. Odd as it may seem, the Atchison Company is a sufferer from this. Its Chicago line is very poorly equipped for business, being new and raw, and the old lines are taking all the traffic from it.

The Chesapeake & Ohio securities, after being allowed to decline, are being bought again by the same insiders. They are a safe purchase whenever they react, and as the three classes of stock are comparatively low in price, they are getting to be very popular among the traders for short turns, which makes a ready market for them. They seem to be about as safe as anything on the list for a long pull. The new 5 per cent. bonds are well secured, and those who have looked into the property think well of them. The fact that the Drexel-Morgan party are again moving their specialties forward, argues well for the bull side of the market. Mr. Morgan is quoted as talking confidently that way—though it must be said that the spring of the year is not usually a safe time to bull stocks. This spring may be an exception, but there is no surety about it.

#### THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

IT has been twenty years since last a Republican President took the national administration from the hands of a party opponent. Not since 1869, when General Grant replaced Andrew Johnson, have the general conditions so closely resembled those now existing. And there are special circumstances which strongly recall that time. There is the same expectancy of a political revolution, the same eagerness to eject the old and bring in the new, the same presumption that a shift of the offices has been ordered, and simply needs to be arranged. The great crowds in Washington are in part the sign of this; the tarrying of a multitude of expectants, after the inauguration, to put in and push their "claims" is another; and details of the manner in which Senators and Representatives have set themselves to work as managers of this political auction are furnished with cynical frankness by the correspondents at the capital.

It hardly need be said that these things forebode evil for the new Administration. They show it surrounded by the atmosphere of official demoralization. They show a pressure for "spoils"

against which a strong President with a Cabinet of the highest abilities, largest experience, and loftiest purposes might with difficulty contend. They exhibit as the most serious danger of the time that of a descent to ideas, methods, and conditions which the experience of the nation in time past has found intolerable, and which its awakened and enlightened conscience has required shall be placed under the ban.

The array of the new Administration in face of this peril is not assuring. General Harrison's own purpose should be high. But who will hold up his arm against spoilsmen? Is it Mr. Blaine? Is it Mr. Blaine's friend, Mr. Windom? Is it the gentlemen comparatively unknown to the country, whose experience has been local, and acquaintance in States other than their own limited? Certainly aid cannot be expected from that great *département*, the Post-Office, whose "patronage" exceeds all others combined, and whose place-giving influence reaches to the farthest corner of the land. In this,—of all others,—Mr. Harrison has found his hand forced. He has accepted, upon the pressure of a master of the spoils system, a Secretary who comes in representing the very influence and the very plans and methods which form the Administration's present danger. Mr. Wanamaker's capabilities for the internal routine of the Post-Office may be good,—they might even be extraordinary,—but he comes into it not upon their account, nor even the deliberate and willing preference of the President. He comes in not upon his own merits, not as one equipped at all points for the direction of the vast appointment system of the postal service, but as the agent of Mr. Quay, and the representative of Mr. Quay's purposes. And Mr. Quay is the organizer and director in Pennsylvania, as he presently may become in the Nation, of that system of politics which begins with the "machine" and ends in jobbery and corruption. That he should have succeeded, in this critical time of Republican trial, in dictating the composition of the Cabinet in the one department above all others serviceable to the spoils seekers, is a circumstance which is ominous indeed as a sign of the new Administration. It needed to increase its strength: it has made an alliance with weakness. Its duty was to overthrow spoilsmen: it has permitted them to form part of its own line.

General Harrison protested, and with justice, two months ago, against being "crowded" by political managers. It is a misfortune that his protest has not availed him. Yet he must have known by experience that nothing is more unrelenting and selfish than the pressure of place-seekers and the plans of "machine" organizers. He might fairly have expected no consideration from them except that which his own determination and energy secured him. Nothing convinces them but mastership, as nothing satisfies them but surrender. He might have held his independence when he had it, but how can he regain it now?

Yet it is not to be said that the new Administration is doomed to failure. Perhaps General Harrison is stronger than any of his predecessors. Perhaps he can fight alone and succeed where other Presidents have failed. Perhaps the new men in his Cabinet may prove to have exalted purposes and large abilities. Perhaps Mr. Blaine will choose now to be less the knight of adventure, and more the champion of reform. Perhaps Mr. Quay will refuse to make use of the triumph he has won. Perhaps Mr. Wanamaker may throw down the ladder by which he has risen. If these things shall occur, the situation will be changed. In that case the new Administration may meet hopefully the influences which are now about to assail it.

#### ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.<sup>1</sup>

"AS to stories," Mrs. Browning says, in a letter referring to a projected sketch of her life, "my story amounts to the knife-grinder's, with nothing at all for a catastrophe. A bird in a cage could have as good a story. Most of my events and nearly all my intense pleasures have passed in thoughts." This was written shortly before her happy marriage, and consequent won-

derful improvement in health, opened the doors of the cage and enabled the prisoner to rove a little in the free air and taste the ecstasy of Italian sunshine. But her life still remained outwardly singularly uneventful. Even after she had become a celebrity and the wife of a distinguished poet she shrank from general society and made no effort to gather round her a circle of brilliant people or take any leading social position; and those who were admitted to the charming salon of Casa Guidi could only tell of her tranquil happy private life and her great personal sweetness. Such a life as this furnishes but little material for a biographer, and of these mental "events and pleasures" which were so large a part of her life she has left a record in her poetry, even from the time of her early childhood; for in the cloistered monotonous life she led before her marriage these first impressions and emotions kept a vividness that the varied interests of an active life would have dimmed. Mrs. Browning was the daughter of Mr. Barrett, a rich West Indian, and, although the oldest of seven brothers and sisters, was a romantic child, loving a dreamy solitude. She grew up in a beautiful English country, and in such poems as "The Lost Bower," "The Deserted Garden," and others referring to that happy time—

"When the lilies look large as the trees  
And as loud as the birds sing the bloom-loving bees."

she tells how she loved to ramble alone through the woods and the fields,

"When the sun and I together  
Went a-rushing out of doors."

after a shower.

Although a slight child her ill-health did not begin until after she was fifteen, when, she says, "a common cough striking on an insubstantial frame began my bodily troubles." Her passion for Greek and her wonderfully wide knowledge of its literature is known to all her readers from the "Wine of Cyprus," one of the most charming and perfect of her poems. Her life in London was for some years that of a recluse, between the four walls of a shaded chamber; as she herself tells us, on looking back after "the great awakening," to this dreamlike existence—

"I lived with visions for my company  
Instead of men and women, years ago,  
And found them gentle mates, nor thought to know  
A sweeter music than they played to me."

The only events that stirred this quiet current were the fluctuations of her health, the books she read, and the poems she wrote, and one terrible shock, the death of her favorite brother, her devoted friend and companion, who was drowned on a sailing excursion, almost in her sight. Her intercourse with the outside world was carried on almost entirely through letters. Many of her letters to Miss Mitford, Mr. Kenyon, and Horne have been published. She wrote freely and voluminously to Mr. Horne for some years before she knew him personally. Her acquaintance with Mr. Browning also began by letter, and they had entered into a correspondence before they met, as she herself tells us in one of her sonnets, on going over her treasured letters.

"This said, . . . he wished to have me in his sight  
Once, as a friend: this fixed a day in spring  
To come and touch my haud."

The "Sonnets from the Portuguese" tells us what a transfiguration of existence love wrought for her. It was literally life and light and resurrection to her. The change of residence from England to Italy did wonders in reviving her health, and her happiness in this ideal marriage overflowed her whole nature, so that the "veil of tears" through which the gentle, melancholy recluse had been used to look at life was dispersed by radiant sunshine. The only thing that marred the perfect happiness was her father's persistent opposition to her marriage, and his unrelenting displeasure. He died a few years after without ever having seen her again. It was one of those utterly unexpected marriages that make a little earthquake in a family. Miss Barrett was then in her thirty-eighth year, apparently a confirmed invalid, almost a hermit, and her sonnets show that no miracle could have been more unexpected to herself than such an event. She was her father's favorite child, his cherished companion, his pride and delight, and she returned his affection with the most ardent, confiding devotion. He had counted upon having her beside him as long as they both lived, and he could not reconcile himself to this new force which suddenly took her from him,—she not unwilling,—"not Death, but Love." After her marriage Mrs. Browning's life may be summed up in three words—husband—child—Italy. The country of her adoption became more than a native land to her and she followed with the most intense interests those early efforts for Italian liberty which were made while Florence was her home. Her bitter disappointment at the Treaty of Villafranca and the miserable failure of the promises of the French Emperor, is said to have given her a shock from which she never completely rallied. She died in Florence in 1861.

<sup>1</sup> ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. By John H. Ingram. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1888. (Famous Women Series.)



Mr. Ingram has gathered together the scattered notices and recollections of Mrs. Browning that had appeared at various times and he has drawn upon the small number of her letters that have been published up to the present time in sketching the early part of her life, but he has not added much new material, and apparently but little was available. Mrs. Browning welcomed Americans to her home with particular cordiality, and of all the pictures of her in her Florentine home none is so delightful as that of Hawthorne, in his "Italian Note-Book." It is pleasant to think of the meeting of the two gifted natures. They must have felt themselves drawn together by a strong sympathy; both of them looking out upon the world with eyes full of dreams,—he of the mysterious and hidden aspects of nature and man and she of all the romantic and beautiful things that the past has bequeathed and the present may aspire to. His description of Mrs. Browning has his most characteristic touches and reads like a picture of one of his own creations. We cannot refrain from quoting a portion of it, though it must be already familiar to many.

"We found a little boy in an upper hall with a servant. I asked him if he were 'Pennini,' and he said 'Yes.' In the dim light he looked like a waif of poetry drifted up into the dark corner, with long curling brown hair and buff silk tunic embroidered with white. He took us through an ante-room, into the drawing-room, and out upon the balcony. In a bright light he was lovelier still, with brown eyes, fair skin, and a slender, graceful figure. . . . Mrs. Browning met us at the door of the drawing-room, and greeted us most kindly,—a pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all; at any rate, only substantial enough to put forth her slender fingers to be grasped, and to speak with a shrill yet sweet tenuity of voice. Really I do not see how Mr. Browning can suppose that he has an earthly wife, and more than an earthly child; both are of the elfin race, and will flit away from him some day, when he least thinks of it. She is a good, kind fairy, however, and sweetly disposed toward the human race, although only recently akin to it. It is wonderful to see how small she is, how pale her cheek, how dark and bright her eyes. There is not such another figure in the world; and her black ringlets cluster down onto her neck and make her face look the whiter by their sable profusion. I could not form any judgment about her age; it may range anywhere within the limits of human life or elfin life. . . . It is marvellous to me how so extraordinary, so acute, so sensitive a creature can impress us as she does with the certainty of her benevolence. It seems to me there were a million chances to one that she would have been a miracle of acidity and bitterness." Mrs. Hawthorne adds, "How she remains visible to us with so little admixture of earth is a mystery, but fortunate are the eyes that see and the ears that hear her."

Mr. Ingram has put his facts together in a very bald and inanimate manner. His literary criticism is of the most commonplace, and his style that of the book-maker. In one place he speaks of some one having "pre-deceased" another. This, however, is the only sketch of Mrs. Browning's life that has yet appeared that can pretend to completeness and probably reveals as much as can be disclosed while the largest part of her correspondence remains sealed to the public.

#### SAMOA IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

SINCE Samoa has become an international issue, and since, owing to the slowness with which the wheels of the U. S. Department of State and the German Foreign office must necessarily move, it is likely to so continue for a time, it behooves intelligent observers of current events to inform themselves concerning the manners and customs of that small people about whose future three of the most powerful empires are now engaged in serious thought. As the naturalist restores an entire animal from a single bone, so can we understand a people (imperfectly it is true) from the implements they employ in trade, industry, and war.

The National Museum is rich in specimens from the Samoan Islands. In the first part of the decade of 1840 the United States Exploring Expedition, under Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., made explorations unsurpassed by any other nation, whose reports are a mine stored with facts illustrative of the life and customs of the Pacific Islanders. The objects from Samoa then collected are second in number only to those from the Fiji Islands. It has always been a matter of regret that the ship *Peacock* went down at the mouth of the Columbia river laden with priceless treasures from other islands of the South Sea, but the objects from Samoa, Fiji, and New Zealand, fortunately, were on the other ships of the expedition.

In collections from savage peoples weapons almost always predominate, because the natives carry them in their hands and they become the immediate material for barter and also because they are the most important belongings of low races. The Mu-

seum has from many islands weapons alone, from the fact that the natives were so fierce that it was dangerous to land and trade peaceably, though a few weapons were procured from stray canoes. The Samoan group forms no exception in the predominance of arms. The bows are long and well made, generally of highly polished iron wood; arrows are of light cane tipped with venomous-looking points of bone, wood, or barbs from the sting ray. These arrows are very well made and usually beautifully ornamented by etchings on the reed, into the lines of which some black substance has been rubbed, showing out the design plainly. The bow string is twisted bark of the paper mulberry tree. The back of the bow is grooved deeply to hold the string when not in use to prevent its fraying. It has been asserted with some degree of probability that the Samoans learned the use of the bow, boat-building, and several other arts from the Fijians. It is true that they, in common with other Polynesians, used the bow as a pastime and not in war, while the Fijians used the bow with great effect in battle.

The club is the typical weapon, and the Samoan lavished all his art in its selection, carving and polishing for the purpose the heaviest wood procurable. Some of the clubs are covered with an incised herring-bone pattern, very pretty, making the surface look as though covered with a net. The clubs vary in size from the short one with a knob head, like those of Fiji, about two feet long, to the long paddle-shaped one about five feet long and so heavy as to give one an exaggerated opinion of the strength of Samoan warriors. The dark, exquisite polish of these weapons comes from the care they received. It was the custom to hang them up on the framework of the houses, and polish and rub them down with coconut oil at intervals.

The clothing of the Samoans was formerly made altogether from the bark of the paper mulberry tree, and it is still made and used. Its preparation is the exclusive work of women, who macerate the strips of bark, beat them out, join them together, bleach, size, and ornament the pliant cloth by printing designs on it with raised stamps. The finished fabric, called *Tapu*, is made to do duty as mats, screens, etc., besides for clothing. Some pieces are made as large as eighteen feet square. The museum possesses many examples of fine old cloth and a complete outfit for making it, consisting of mallets used for beating it, dyes, stamps, etc.

There can also be seen in the museum a very good model of a native oval house with its furniture and inside arrangements. The most labored part of the house is its dome-shaped, palm-thatched roof, which is a complicated, lashed framework upon pillars. Its structural peculiarities cannot be described here, but they are worthy of most careful notice. Several families live in these houses; their quarters are divided off at night by screens of tapa cloth that are let down from above, while screens of matting shut off outside intrusion. Bedmats, head-rests of wood, and perhaps stools are the furniture. In the preparation and serving of food, dishes and bowls of wood and coconut shell are in common use.

Malietoa, late King of Samoa, sent to President Cleveland several gifts illustrative of the arts of his country, which are now deposited in the National Museum. Among them is an *Iasinga* or rug, made of the bark of the mulberry, manufactured by "Tamaitais" (ladies), and used on festive occasions as an ornament around the hips and loins. As the Samoans have no looms, they weave or plait by hand, a long and tedious process. This rug is very pretty and white; one side is plain, while the other has a long curly nap. The other specimens form a complete *Kava* drinking set. The bowl is shallow; it is eighteen inches in diameter and stands seven inches high on four legs; it is carved in one piece out of the Samoan chestnut or *if* tree. The museum has bowls three feet in diameter from Samoa, cut out in a single piece; but they do not have the highly-prized, light green lacquer-like deposit from many brewings of the narcotic drink, as does Malietoa's. The goblets are of coconut shell ground down almost to the thinness of an egg-shell, and polished inside and out. Kava is made from the roots of the pepper-plant macerated in water. It is somewhat narcotic. Formerly it was prepared and drunk with much ceremony in order of rank.

The Samoans are the finest representatives of the Polynesian race physically and in other respects. They are said to be brave and active. One would infer this from their sea-faring habits; in fact, Bougainville named the islands Navigators' Islands when he discovered them in 1768 because of the skill of the natives in handling their canoes, and it might also be added, in making them. They are Christianized to a great extent, missionaries having gone there in 1830. It is to be hoped that the United States and England will throw their influence towards allowing this interesting people to maintain its independence and to preserve to it the possession of its own fertile islands.

WALTER HOUGH.

## WEEKLY NOTES.

THANKS to this last Congress, Washington is to have a zoological garden, especially for the preservation of specimens of our American mammalia, before they are entirely destroyed by English sportsmen. There is equally good reason for the creation of a great botanical garden, to preserve specimens of our American flora, which is disappearing rapidly before the advance of tillage. Our Western prairies in springtime once were variegated with many-colored blossoms—wild verbenas and the like—which now must be sought as far West as the Indian Territory. The breaking up of the land, we have been assured by old settlers, destroyed these flowers not only in the fields, but even in the corners and patches which were not plowed. It was to preserve specimens of American plants which otherwise would be exterminated that John Bartram established his famous gardens on the Schuylkill in colonial times; but long neglect of his collections has resulted in irreparable injury to many, if not the majority, of his specimens. It is pleasant to learn that the plans contemplated for the improvement of that quarter of the city provide for the preservation of these famous gardens, and for their restoration and management by competent botanists. This may restore them to their world-wide fame. "What do you most want to see in Philadelphia?" was asked of Charles Kingsley when he visited us near the close of his life. "Bartram's Gardens, of course," was the reply. It is said that the Philadelphian who asked him never had heard of them.

It is the opinion of the London *Athenæum* that the publication of Professor Bryce's "American Commonwealth" in the United States has "done no good to the movement in favor of International Copyright." The fact that the American edition is half the price of the English one is not admitted to have any weight,—the contention being that stolen or appropriated goods are the cheapest—and such a contention cannot be disputed. The *Athenæum* is both splenetic and ill informed: the issue of Prof. Bryce's book has in some respects helped the feeling in behalf of a common copyright. There is, for example, a general recognition of the right of the publishers, (Messrs. Macmillan & Co.), to the exclusive issue of the work in this country, and this alone is a distinct gain.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S PLACE IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

THE nomination and confirmation, to-day, of Mr. Wanamaker to be Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of General Harrison completes a curious political chapter. Some of the details are well-known here: adding them to others well-known in Philadelphia, the whole story is sufficiently full.

Mr. Wanamaker was personally unknown to General Harrison. Though a conspicuous member of the same religious body, they had no acquaintance. Mr. Wanamaker never "took stock" in the Harrison movement; on the contrary, he thought it impractical, and decidedly less promising than the movement for Judge Gresham, whose success would have left General Harrison politically stranded. But when, as the campaign opened, Mr. Quay found funds coming in slowly, and Republicans of large means apparently distrustful of his methods of disbursement, he turned to a group of gentlemen in Philadelphia, with some elsewhere, and asked them to help him. The Philadelphia group included Mayor Fittler, Mr. Dolan, and Mr. Wanamaker, and from the time of this appointment, the last named became the close friend and associate of Mr. Quay. And when, after the election, the latter decided not to demand a place in the Cabinet for himself, but to support Mr. Platt for the Treasury, and to secure help in this way for his own plans, he "boomed" Mr. Wanamaker for the Post-Office with all the agencies at his command. When, later, he went to Florida, it was with the comfortable confidence that the appointment was sure to be made.

As a matter of fact, however, General Harrison hesitated long over this selection. It was made final only in the last two or three days. So late as Thursday night, General Harrison told Mr. Quay that he would not make it at all, and Mr. Dolan was hurried to Washington to urge it upon him. Even then, he again declined Friday night, and on Saturday, Mr. Quay hastily gathered new "pressure" from the Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania, who, under the lead of the two Senators, and in the fear of post-office proscription if Quay should win, joined in making a demand on General Harrison.

It is thus evident that the confident statements made for months that Mr. Wanamaker's appointment had been definitely made,—that the President-elect had offered him the place, and he had accepted it,—were not true. In fact the reports were part of the systematic "booming" of the enterprise. Colonel Quay's agents are now found in all directions. His political organization

has been made very complete since his election as Senator. He has had no difficulty in keeping Mr. Wanamaker in the public eye.

It is now questioned here whether the new Postmaster-General will not aspire to become an independent political force. Will he not prefer to run the Department upon his own judgment and for his own fame? There are two answers to this. In the first place, his knowledge of men and their political relations in the different States, is yet to be learned. He must have an adviser in his appointments. And in the second place, if Mr. Quay should find him acting with too much independence, he would quickly remind him that the appointments of importance need Senatorial approval. The whip of the Senate would be used at once,—as, indeed, it has already been flourished in the face of General Harrison himself.

How far will Mr. Cameron go in his support of Mr. Quay's plans? is also asked. To the end, no doubt. Mr. Cameron desires a reelection, and this depends upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania to be chosen next year. As the case now stands, Mr. Quay's control of the matter is complete. Mr. Cameron's return depends upon his will to that effect. The old Cameron organization, once so perfect, has been overthrown, except in Pittsburg, where Chris. Magee is now fighting for his life, and in Lancaster county, where Cochran, Stehman, and Mylin are still faithful. Mr. Cameron realizes his own situation, and depends entirely upon his colleague's continuance of friendliness. Whether he depends wisely will be seen later. As a rule, observers think he does not.

E. P.

## PARIS NOTES.

PARIS, February 25.

M. SARDOU'S new comedy, "Marchioness," which has lately been produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, will add nothing to his reputation. On the contrary, this undeniably clever playwright seems to be falling into the ways of the modern realist school, which he has so often decried, and to be seeking success in pandering to vicious tastes. In the later dramas that he wrote, with the special intent of showing off the various sides of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's supple talent, he surprised even the Parisians, whose canons of propriety are not very rigid; but in his latest piece he has actually shocked them. There is no question as to the technical skill displayed in arranging "Marchioness," but the subject, which in the hands of a man like the younger Dumas would serve for the purpose of giving his countrymen a strong moral lesson, is used by Sardou as the basis of a grossly gay vaudeville, wherein the brilliantly cynical and erotical vivacities of the dialogue surpass the libertinism of language in his other pieces. There are two principal characters: the would-be Marchioness, Lydia Garousse, an enriched Normandy peasant girl seeking social consideration in a titled husband,—purely honorary and decorative,—which she is ready to buy at a high price, and an authentic Marquis of Campanilla who, being entirely without prejudices is ready to sell his name for a fixed sum and not to worry the future Marchioness by his presence after the ceremony. Both of these personages are drawn with a brutal frankness that renders them repulsive.

An anonymous novel entitled "Marie Fougère" is attracting considerable attention among the French reading public on account of its preface, which is a violent attack on the modern realist school, and particularly on M. Daudet and his "Immortal." The anonymous author repeats M. Sardou's charge against Daudet—that he does not write good French—and accuses him of all sorts of literary errors. As for the novel itself, "Marie Fougère" is a delightful story of country life. Although the writer pretends to be a woman, Lucie Herpin, gossips assert that the real author is M. Quesnay de Beaupaire, one of the government prosecuting attorneys, and who is well-known to the reading public as Jules de Glouvet.

M. Francisque Sarcey has discontinued the literary lectures that he was in the habit of giving once a week at a small hall on the boulevard. It appears that during the past three years whenever he spoke of young authors and tried to make their works known the public stayed away. On the other hand, when the critic lectured about a prominent author the hall was crowded. M. Sarcey, who takes a great interest in the young literary men, finally became vexed and gave up his course.

There is some hope that the family of Count Chaptal, who was Minister of the Interior under the Consulate, will soon give to the world the memoirs left by the distinguished chemist. These memoirs are said to present the first Napoleon in a new light, as a statesman rather than as a warrior. They also rectify the tradition of certain facts and contain a lot of new *mots* and anecdotes.

King Louis II. of Bavaria, confided, a few days before his death, a casket full of political papers to a young lady named



Schwandorf. This young person wishes to publish these documents, but the Bavarian government objects.

The average circulation of the Paris Figaro last year was 82,000, and its net profits from all sources, \$444,327.

The receipts of the Paris Theatres last year were \$4,600,000; in 1848 they were \$1,100,000. But the progression is far from being regular. The exhibition years of 1855, 1867, and 1878 gave \$2,100,000, \$4,400,000, and \$6,120,000 respectively; but there was a large decrease in each year following these exhibitions. In 1871, the year when the war was closed, the receipts fell to \$1,120,000. The economical crisis of the past few years has produced a marked decline in the receipts. From \$5,800,000 in 1883 they fell away to \$4,400,000 in 1887, and only rose last year to a sum slightly above this amount.

M. Octave Uzanne, the editor of the *Livre*, wishes to form a society of French and foreign book lovers. The object of this society will be to publish new works, illustrated with costly engravings. Each edition will consist of the same number as there are members of the society. The membership is limited to two hundred.

C. W.

### REVIEWS.

#### SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S "ASTROPHEL AND STELLA."

DAVID STOTT, of 370 Oxford St., London, has issued a very pretty edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Astrophel and Stella," of which Mr. Alfred W. Pollard is the painstaking editor. The old-fashioned and euphuistic title of this remarkable series of poems repels the average reader from attempting them. But there is not a more remarkable volume of love-poetry in our language. They hold a place between Spenser's "Amoretti" and Shakespeare's "Sonnets" on the one side, and Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House" on the other. And they are worthy of this high company, and all the more so if Mr. Pollard be right in his proposed rearrangement of them. It usually has been assumed that the whole series was addressed to Lady Rich after her marriage to her brutal and unworthy husband in 1581, and the position of the xxivth sonnet seems to justify this view, as it is a savage attack upon Lord Rich, and precedes many of the most passionate love-poems of the series. Mr. Pollard believes that this sonnet has been purposely misplaced, and that the others up to the xxxiid. were addressed to "Stella," when she was still Lady Penelope Devereux, and had not been forced into marriage with a man who had nothing but his money to commend him. That she had not listened with an unwilling ear to the courtesies of her cousin, young Sidney, is much more than probable. But after Leicester married, and his nephew Sidney was no longer heir presumptive to the earldom, and therefore not an eligible match for the beautiful daughter of an impoverished house. The way in which Sidney received the news of the marriage which was to prove the girl's moral ruin, shows that he had regarded him self as an accepted suitor. He writes, in a poem which does not belong strictly to the series, but which Mr. Pollard very properly has appended with a few others equally cognate:

"Ring out your bells, let mourning shows be spread;  
For Love is dead:  
All Love is dead, infected  
With plague of deep disdain:  
Worth, as nought worth, rejected,  
And faith fair scorn doth gain.  
From so ungrateful fancy,  
From such a female phrensy,  
From them that use men thus,  
Good Lord, deliver us!

"Weep, neighbors, weep; do you not hear it said  
That Love is dead?  
His death-bed, peacock's folly;  
His winding-sheet is shame;  
His will, false-seeming holy;  
His sole executor, blame.  
From so ungrateful fancy,  
From such a female phrensy,  
From them that use men thus,  
Good Lord, deliver us!

"Let Dirge be sung, and Trentals rightly read,  
For Love is dead;  
Sir Wrong his tomb ordaineth  
My mistress Marble-heart,  
Which epitaph containeth,  
'Her eyes were once his dart.'  
From so ungrateful fancy,  
From such a female phrensy,  
From them that treat men thus,  
Good Lord, deliver us!"

But after this and similar out-bursts of grief and indignation,

Sidney announces his purpose to remain Stella's lover in spite of her marriage:

"Alas! I lie: rage hath this error bred,  
Love is not dead;  
Love is not dead, but sleepeth  
In her unmatched mind,  
Where she his counsel keepeth,  
Till due desert she find.  
Therefore from so vile a fancy,  
To call such wit a phrensy,  
Who Love can temper thus,  
Good Lord! deliver us."

So "Sidney, the embodiment of all that is pure, and wise, and brave in his times, was determined to remain her lover." His excuse was (1) that an enforced marriage like hers was no real marriage; and (2) that the Platonism of his age, and also the traditions of the mediæval chivalry, encouraged relations of this kind between married women and others than their husbands. But it is impossible to regard this as valid exculpation. Sidney's friend, Spenser, had held up a nobler ideal of the relation of the sexes, although even more of a Platonist than Sidney. His mistress was his wife; and when he was disappointed, as was Sidney, in the first object of his passion, he turned away from a disappointed love, and waited until the lapse of years brought healing to the wound, and gave him a wife worthy of his song. So Sidney in 1583 seems to have found one who replaced Lady Rich in his affections,—the wife who hurried to his death-bed at no small risk to herself. But between the March, 1580, of Stella's marriage, and that of 1583 of his own, he compared the greater part of these passionate songs and sonnets, which rehearse his love for another man's wife. After a time, it would seem, the passion was returned. Like Amy in "Locksley Hall," Lady Rich had learnt the worth of her husband. But she always kept her lover at arm's length. He makes her respond to his entreaties:

"Therefore, dear, this no more move,  
Lest, though I leave not thy love,  
Which too deep in me is framed,  
I should blush when thou art named."

Both editor and publisher have done their work well. Mr. Pollard's "Introduction" and "Notes" contain not a word too much, and the text is a careful reprint from the folio of 1598, which was revised by "Sidney's sister," the Countess of Pembroke, and is much more complete than the earlier editions. The book is prettily printed, and bound in vellum. Only 1,000 copies have been printed, of which 250 are for the American market.

POEMS OF ALEXANDER PUSHKIN. Translated from the Russian, with Introduction and Notes. By Ivan Panin. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 1889.

Mr. Ivan Panin, already known to American readers by his two volumes of "Thoughts," has undertaken to give us some idea of the writings of the most popular of the Russian poets. His volume now before us is the only translation known to us from that language into ours, which has been made by a person to whom Russian is his native tongue. He has not been moved to undertake it by any wish to add another to the list of the master-pieces held up for the admiration of a restless and unstudious age. He thinks we have enough of neglected master-peices in English already. He tries to put Pushkin before the American public because he may be useful to us both in a spiritual and a literary sense. The former because he was a nature free from self-consciousness, and the channel of a genuine inspiration from on high. The latter because he is uncontaminated by the imaginative insincerity, the false sentiment, and the defective artistic measure which contaminates English poetry from Shakespeare to Tennyson, with the exception of Goldsmith and Burns. Not that Pushkin is merely negative in these respects. He illustrates imaginative sincerity by his truth and coherence in metaphor. He compares with Heine and Goethe in the genuineness of his sentiment. His poems are as free from over-doing and inartistic explanations as Tennyson's used to be.

The translations aim at neither rhyme nor metre, but merely at rhythm, because Mr. Panin will sacrifice nothing to the exact reproduction of his original. We give one on a theme which many poets have attempted, but none with greater naturalness or beauty:

God's birdlet knows  
Nor care, nor toil;  
Nor weaves it painfully  
An everlasting nest.  
Through the long night on the twig it slumbers;  
When rises the red sun  
Birdie listens to the voice of God  
And it starts, and it sings.  
When spring, nature's beauty,  
And the burning summer have passed,  
And the fog, and the rain

By the late fall are brought,  
Men are wearied, men are grieved,  
But birdie flies to distant lands,  
Into warm climes, beyond the blue sea;  
Flies away until the spring.

This, like Blake's verses on a fly, seems very simple, especially in the absence of the strict bonds of metre and rhyme. As Emerson says, of Blake's poem, you realize the art if you try to write another like it, or to mend it.

WIT, WISDOM, AND PATHOS, from the prose of Heinrich Heine, With a few pieces from the "Book of Songs," Selected and Translated by J. Snodgrass. Second edition. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 1888.

Since Charles Godfrey Leland published his version of the "Pictures of Travel" (*Die Reisebilder*) there have been numerous attempts to furnish English readers with translations of the prose and poetry of Heinrich Heine. Mr. Snodgrass's book consists of excerpts, admirably arranged, as the selections from each work are grouped separately, and judiciously chosen so as to illustrate the wit, the humor, the pathos, and the poetic fancies of one of the most brilliant writers of the century. Heine's style is singularly clear, his diction simple and direct. Mr. Snodgrass seems in every instance to have caught his meaning, and, as Charles Lamb would have put it, has "Englished" his author correctly. Heine's writings, however, are full of a charm that exists independently of their intellectual value, and which in many instances has eluded the translator's grasp. Especially true is this of the selections from "The Book of Songs."

It may not be generally known that Mr. C. G. Leland is a native of this city, and that his translations of "The Book of Songs" and "The Pictures of Travel," both bear a Philadelphia imprint. For a long time, the fullest edition, even in German, of the works of Heine, was that published by John Weik of this city. Adolf Strodtmann, whose life of the poet has been freely drawn upon by most of the later biographers, was once a bookseller on North Third street, and, while a member of the firm of Strodtmann & Lorei, published a small volume of verse entitled: "Lothar: eine Zeitarabeske." His stay here was a brief one, and its literary and financial results were, we fear, such as to make him quite willing to forget that he ever dwelt on this side of the Atlantic.

MADAMOISELLE SOLANGE. Par François de Julliot. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins is doing good work in publishing these reprints of standard French romances, and this latest edition to the series is a pure, strong novel of the best modern French type. The character of Solange de Bozouls, the high-minded daughter of a race of brave soldiers, is drawn with rare skill, and her scorn for her cautious fiancé, who could plead myopia as an excuse for inaction when the invaders were at the very doors, is superb. The happy ending, brought about by the diplomatic skill of Petit Jean, is amusingly well done, while the ancient demoiselles Agatha and Jacquette with their pet dogs act as excellent foils to the more serious parts of the story, and the death of the Arab charger, Fahal, is a fine piece of descriptive writing.

The book is marred by some typographical errors, which may interfere with its satisfactory use in educational institutions.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE "Complete Poems and Prose of Walt Whitman, 1855 to 1888. Authenticated and Personal Book (handled by W. W.) Portraits from Life. Autograph," has just been published in one royal octavo volume, three-fourths calf, gilt top, edges uncut. Price \$6.00. The edition is limited to 600 numbered copies, 100 of which are reserved by the author; and, as indicated on the title-page above quoted, each copy bears his signature, which is appended to an extract from his poem, "Come, Said My Soul." The book contains upwards of 900 pages, and includes, besides "Leaves of Grass," "Specimen Days and Collect," and "November Boughs," a supplementary chapter, written expressly for this edition and not previously published, from which the following characteristic words are taken: "The book might assume to be considered an autochthonic record and expression, freely rendered, of and out of these 30 or 35 years—of the soul and evolution of America—and of course, by reflection, not ours only, but more or less of the common people of the world. . . ."

A new edition of Joel Cook's "Holiday Tour in Europe" will soon be published by David McKay. Several full-page illustrations will be added to its contents. The original edition was issued by Porter & Coates.

The new volume of "Lyrics," by R. H. Stoddard, will be published some time in April.

Mr. Madison J. Cawein, the young Southern poet, whose "Blooms of the Berry" and "The Triumph of Music" received such marked good treatment from Mr. Howells in the "Editor's Study," in *Harper's Magazine*, has in preparation a third volume of verses to be called "Accolon of Gaul." It is described as being "a long narrative poem supplemented by some new lyrics."

Mr. Chas. G. Leland has not been spending the winter in London. Hoping to escape his old enemy, the gout, he went to Florence, and took up winter quarters there, but sustained an attack nevertheless,—from which recent accounts report him rapidly recovering.

Mr. J. A. MacKnight, an ex-Consul to St. Helena, and now a journalist in New York city, is about to publish a novel of Mormon life, entitled "Hagar." Mr. MacKnight, who is related to the late Brigham Young, is a native of Salt Lake City, and the studies for his work were made on the spot. The hero of the book is a young and zealous Mormon missionary, and Hagar, the heroine, is the adopted daughter of an old clergyman, who goes with him and a company of his converts to Utah.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has so improved in health as to be able to revise the biography of herself, written by Rev. Charles Stowe and Mr. Kirk Munroe. The book will be published soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The fine building erected in Portland, Maine, by James P. Baxter, for the Public Library and Historical Society of that city, has just been formally dedicated.

"The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris" are about to be brought out in London as "the most important American diary ever published."

"Vaillante," a French novel which has been "crowned" by the French Academy and has also received the Montyon prize (for Virtue) will shortly be added to Mr. W. R. Jenkins's series of "Romans Choisis."

"Janus," a musical novel, by Edward Irenæus Stevenson, is in the press of Belford Clarke & Co.

Mr. John Durand, who has translated M. Taine's work on the "French Revolution," is now engaged in preparing a work, translated from documents in the archives at Paris, relative to the part played by many persons in the United States at and after the achievement of independence. The enigmatical doings of Beaumarchais and an account of what took place in the Continental Congress when in secret session will be illustrated and made public in this work.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott Company announce the publication of a "Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children," medical and surgical, by American, British, and Canadian authors, edited by John M. Keating, M. D., in four volumes, to be sold by subscription. The first volume will be issued early in April, and the subsequent volumes at short intervals.

A new popular "Series" will be commenced by Messrs. Trübner & Co. this month with the title "The Lotos Series." The first volume will be "Baron Munchausen," to be followed in May by an enlarged edition of Mr. C. G. Leland's "Breitmann Ballads."

These important new books are announced by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.: "Mental Evolution in Man," by George John Romanes; "The Folk-Lore of Plants," by T. Thistleton Dyer; and a translation of Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation," in two parts.

Mrs. Woodman, a niece of Whittier, and who lives at Oak Knoll, has in press with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a work entitled "Picturesque Alaska," the same being an account of a trip from San Francisco to Alaska and thence to Tacoma. An introduction will be supplied by the poet.

"Greek Influence on Christianity," is the subject of the new volume of the Hibbert Lectures, soon to be issued by Scribner & Welford.

The reminiscences and correspondence of Prince Emile Saye Wittgenstein, who was the aid-de-camp and intimate friend of the late Emperor of Russia, will be soon published in Paris.

The "Century Dictionary" is to contain some features new in dictionaries, one of which is the entry of everything in the one alphabetical order, abbreviations and foreign phrases as well as common words. While the plan of the work excludes biographical and geographical names, yet such adjectives as *Chinese*, *Darwinian*, etc., derived from proper names, will find place and be fully defined.

Lester Wallack's reminiscences are now ready for publication by the Scribners, and are about to be issued. The title is "Memories of Fifty Years."

Natural advantages, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "have much to



do with the localizing of many industries. The moisture of Lancashire has led to cotton weaving being developed there beyond elsewhere, but we had not heard that printing could be influenced thereby. Still, it is now stated that the reason why the Americans have succeeded so well with the printing of fine illustrations for their magazines and books is purely a question of climate. A printer of great experience says that the beautiful depth of tone to be noted in American work is due to the dryer atmosphere across the Atlantic. This, if true, will explain why the same results have not been secured on this side even with identical materials."

Dr. George Brandes of Copenhagen was invited two winters ago to deliver a course of lectures at St. Petersburg and Moscow. On his return he published a volume of "Impressions," which were very striking, as he had had exceptional opportunities for the study of Russian society. So frank, indeed, were Dr. Brandes' "Impressions" that they came under the taboo of the Czar's government. Mr. Sam'l C. Eastman has, with the coöperation of the author, translated this book and it is to be published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish at once an improved edition of "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas Kempis. Modern scholarship has discovered that the form in which the "Imitation" has been hitherto published is inexact and misleading. It was written not in simple prose but with a certain rhythm, which it will be the aim of this new edition to preserve.

Lee & Shepard have in press Samuel Adams Drake's "Decisive Events in American History, Burgoyne's Invasion of 1777 with an Outline Sketch of the American Invasion of Canada, 1775-6." It will be a historic narrative, intended to be used as a text-book, or as a Supplementary Reader in schools, as well as for general reading.

Roberts Brothers will soon issue a new edition of "A Modern Mephistopheles," which first appeared in the "No Name Series." Louisa M. Alcott was the author, and her name will now be printed on it for the first time. The authorship has never been guessed, but the style of the story so much resembles the manner of Julian Hawthorne that it was sometimes attributed to him.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish in their series of Guides for Science Teaching, "Hints for Teachers of Physiology," by Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, of the Harvard Medical School. It will show how a teacher may supplement his text-book instruction by simple observations and by experiments on living bodies or on organic material.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, a unique limited edition of Irving's "Life of Washington," in five large quarto volumes, beautifully printed, and containing 200 illustrations.

Mr. Bayard Tuckerman's "Life of Lafayette" is in the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be in two volumes. Mr. Tuckerman is the author of a "History of English Fiction."

The fifth volume of the "History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland," by J. T. Gilbert, will be issued this month in London.

In his new book, "Darwinism and Politics," Mr. David G. Ritchie, a Fellow and Tutor of Oxford, discusses the manner in which the evolution theory affects politics, and in particular its application to the position of women and the questions of labor and population. Messrs. Sonnenschein will be the publishers.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, has taken time from the cares of a laborious profession to write another novel. This is a story of life in the lumber regions, and is entitled "Far in the Forest." The J. B. Lippincott Co. will publish it.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE March issue of the *Political Science Quarterly*, successor to the *New Princeton Review*, has a number of strong articles on topics within the magazine's scope. H. L. Osgood writes upon "Scientific Anarchism," reviewing the theories of Proudhon and showing the aims of American Anarchists. Prof. Gustav Cohn of Göttingen, taking the progressive income taxes of Switzerland as his text, indicates the merits and the dangers of this democratic scheme of taxation. A conservative Frenchman, M. A. Gauvain, has a paper on "The Internal Crisis in France," and really elucidates the subject. Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, son of the late W. E. Forster, makes a long argument against Irish Home Rule, most of his plea being the merest bigotry and triviality,—as, for instance, that if a parliament were summoned at Dublin, it would certainly ill treat the "loyalists" for no other reason than their love for England. It is announced that the June issue will have an article by Prof. Sloane, of Princeton, editor of the *Review* under its former name. (New York: Ginn & Co.)

The death of Miss Mary L. Booth was announced in New York on the 5th instant. She has been editor of *Harper's Bazar* since its first issue in 1867. Miss Booth was born on Long Island, in April, 1831, and had published numerous books, including several translations from the French, before beginning her conduct of the *Bazar*.

It has been announced that the new journal of which Mr. J. K. Bangs is the editor is the already popular *Munsey's Weekly*, the initial number of which was issued February 2. Portraits and biographical sketches of Thos. A. Edison and of Chief Justices Fuller and Lamar were the leading features of a recent issue, and each number contains bright and timely articles, interspersed with light verse and humorous paragraphs, many of the latter being excellently illustrated. The publication may be said to be a sort of compromise between *Harper's Weekly* and *Life*.

A paper on "American Humorists," with many portrait illustrations, is in preparation for *Harper's Magazine*.

The poem which Dr. Holmes read at the 70th birthday celebration of Mr. Lowell in Boston, is to be printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Andrew Lang says in *The Forum* of Amélie Rives's novel "The Quick or the Dead," "amidst a perfect tempest of deranged epithets and deplorable style, a gleam of real and rare talent may be seen like a star through a witch's storm." And to this judgment we respond with an assent.

William Black begins in *Harper's Bazar* of March 1st, a novelle entitled "A Snow Idyll," describing the adventures of an English party in the Highlands.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has sold to Mr. W. J. Arkell, proprietor of *Judge*, her *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, both English and German. The transfers are to be made on May 1st. Mrs. Leslie retains and will personally direct her other publications. The *Illustrated* will be conducted by Mr. Arkell practically on its old lines, remaining independent in politics.

During the year the *Cosmopolitan* will print a series of papers on the armies of the great European powers. "Stepniak" will treat of the Russian Army, Count Paul Vassili of the French Army, and Karl Blind of the German Army. William Eleroy Curtis will contribute a series of biographical sketches of the Presidents of the South and Central American republics.

*La Revue Francaise* is the title of a newly projected French eclectic monthly in New York. It will furnish reading matter from good French authors, annotated when necessary, and drawn mainly from contemporary French periodical literature. The scheme appears to be an advantageous one for students of the language.

Three numbers have appeared in Madrid of a new bi-monthly periodical styled *El Ateneo*, giving detailed reports of the meetings of the scientific, literary, and artistic sections of the Spanish capital. The project has apparently been well considered. The *London Athenæum* says, "the publication is conducted somewhat upon the lines long since adopted by this journal."

A novel feature in magazine literature is introduced in the *Nineteenth Century* for February. The editor has invited a number of his friends to send him from time to time, in the shape of letters to himself, remarks upon any books which in the ordinary and natural course of their reading may strike them as being worth special attention. The first installment of this series consists of unconventional notes upon Margaret Lee's novel "Divorce," by Mr. Gladstone of the "Lyrics," and "A Village Tragedy" of Margaret Woods, by Frederic Harrison; Dean Burgon's "Lives of Twelve Good Men," by R. E. Prothero; "Notes of Conversations with the Duke of Wellington," by Augustine Birrell; Miss Rives' "The Quick or the Dead?" and Virginia of Virginia," by Hamilton Aide; and George Pellew's "In Castle and Cabin," by John Morley.

#### ART NOTES.

THE 59th Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts closed on Thursday. The galleries were open during the evenings of the last two weeks, except on free days. On the last day, the artists contributing to the exhibition held a meeting at the Academy and nominated twelve of their number as candidates for the Hanging Committee of the 60th annual exhibition, to be held next year. The directors will select five of the twelve, at their next monthly meeting, and these will be announced as constituting the committee.

The 22d Exhibition of the Water Color Society, at the National Academy of Design, New York, closed last week, as also the concurrent exhibition of the Etching Club. The sales, including sales of etchings, aggregated \$23,200. This is a trifle

more than last year's sales, and is not far from an average figure, although more than one previous exhibition has shown results \$10,000 greater. There were very few contributions by Philadelphia painters, but those represented seem to have met with fair appreciation, the women artists being, as usual, the most successful. The officers nominated for the coming year are J. Y. Brown, President; Charles Harry Easton, Secretary, and James Symington, Treasurer; Board of Control, Messrs. Maynard, Farrer, Hamilton, and H. P. Smith.

The much advertised Whistler Exhibition consists of the same old spreading out of trifles: "nocturns, harmonies, arrangements," etc., etc., displaying some sixty odd surfaces such as artists commonly keep in their portfolios, sketches, studies, hints, and suggestions, valuable only as memoranda if worth preserving at all. Calling a bit of paper a "nocturn," and exhibiting it as a work of art, on the strength of a few lines of drawing or a touch or two of color, seemed to make a certain impression on the public of a generation ago, but after thirty-five years of that sort of thing, the novelty wears away, and there is nothing left.

As is now well known, Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, has expressed willingness to contribute annually a large share of the cost of keeping the Metropolitan Museum open to the public on Sundays. There has been some sharp criticism of the directors of the Metropolitan for their action in declining to accept Mr. Walters's donation and carry out the intended purpose. These strictures are made without recognition of the fact that the question of opening the Museum on Sundays is an old one, which has been carefully considered, and that no discourtesy to Mr. Walters is implied in the course pursued by the directors. The points in the case against Sunday opening, apart from ethical considerations, are (1) the question of authority under the law, and (2) certain bequests and endowments accepted by the Museum on the express condition that the galleries shall not be opened on Sunday. Until these obstacles are disposed of, the Trustees cannot legitimately entertain a proposition in favor of Sunday opening.

A Spanish grandee, the Duke of Durcal, with a great collection of old masters, "one of two or three most famous collections in the world," is a promised "sensation" in the art world during the present month. Beside the old masters, which the Duke modestly values at not less than a million dollars, there are examples of modern Spanish art of the highest order. This announcement may be classified under the heading, "important, if true," as without disrespect to the *hidalgo*, the question of veracity and authenticity is the first thing to be settled, and that quite independently of the ducal endorsement. He may be all right and may entertain the sincerest convictions as to the genuineness of his treasures, but no layman's word can be accepted in such a case. There are not less than a dozen Murillos in this country of the highest pretensions, brought here under the most respectable auspices, every one of which was manufactured within the past thirty years. We do not want any more works of that sort, but if the old masters are authentic, and so approved by competent authorities, the opportunity to acquire special examples or possibly the entire collection for the Metropolitan Museum will appeal strongly to liberal-minded and open-handed patrons of art.

Mr. John Wanamaker's two great exhibition pictures by Munkacsy, the "Calvary," and "Christ Before Pilate" have been sent to Paris and will be shown there in connection with the centenary exposition. The Paris papers have spoken of a special collection of Munkacsy's pictures to be exhibited concurrently with, but separate from the Exhibition. If such a collection is made it is reasonably presumable that the two pictures above named will be included, as they are certainly the most important works the artist has produced. Each of them, however, has constituted an exhibition by itself and each may be again shown by itself, hereafter. Philadelphia has not seen either of them as yet, and it is to be presumed they will be brought back to this country and shown in this city, after the Paris centenary celebration is over.

Mr. Charles Linford will hold a special exhibition of his recent work at Earles' galleries next week. The collection will include a number of commissioned works loaned for the occasion, and will afford a full illustration of the artist's later manner, characterized by strength and harmony of color and effective illumination.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

DOCTOR Andrew D. White's second chapter on "Demonic Possession and Insanity" appears in the March number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. This treats of the remedies and systems of punishment for those afflicted with "madness" which prevailed in Europe until the eighteenth century, when a few men ventured to assert that demonic possession was a figment of the imagination, and that all insanity was a form of mental disease

amenable to natural laws. The first humane impulse towards the carrying out of this idea, Dr. White notes as occurring in Pennsylvania in 1751. In that year certain members of the Society of Friends founded a small hospital for the insane on better principles. In 1792, Pinel in France, and William Tuke in England inaugurated systems of gentle treatment for the insane, each independently of the other. These were the beginnings of a movement which has not ceased to spread until the present day.

The returns of the English Registrar-General have just been published for the last quarter of 1888, so that a comparison of the death rate for last year with other years is now possible. The figures given for 1888 are 17.8 per thousand of the estimated population. This rate is remarkably low; being 1.0 per cent. below the lowest rate previously recorded. The report also shows that the mean annual death rate for the years 1881-1888 is 2.3 per cent. below the rate of the ten years prior to 1881. The cold and wet summer and open winter doubtless caused some lessening of the death rate, and it is also held that the increased activity of the sanitary boards may have contributed to the same result.

A movement has been set on foot by a number of citizens of Munich to erect a memorial to G. S. Ohm, the discoverer of what is known as Ohm's law, and the well-known investigator into the action and nature of electric currents. The hundredth anniversary of Ohm's birth occurs on March 16th of this year, and this date is selected as a fitting time for pressing the movement. The coöperation of scientists in England has been asked for, and it will doubtless be extended.

A valuable addition was recently made to the National Museum at Washington, being a present of a large number of aboriginal remains discovered in a mound in Florida. The find was the property of Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh, and was by him presented to Major Powell. Specimens of decorated pottery and weapons of various kinds are among the articles found. The mound is situated about the geographical centre of the State, and was an unusually large one, it being estimated that fully four hundred bodies had been buried there.

M. Pasteur's system of treating rabies, although it has many enemies, has also many friends and advocates. At a recent lecture, given before one of the medical societies of London, a Prof. Horsley gave an illustrated lecture on the Pasteurian methods, in which it was said that the use of these methods of treatment had reduced the mortality in cases of hydrophobia from 15 per cent. to 1.3 per cent. We note from another source that M. Pasteur's system meets with ready acceptance in Italy, where almost all the large cities are provided with an office where those who are bitten may secure treatment.

A recent letter to the *New York Tribune* revives the outcry against the ravages of the English sparrow. The letter states that the birds now are common over half the territory of the United States and Canada, and complaint is made everywhere that they are fast driving both insectivorous and song birds into the forests that are remote from human dwellings. Serious loss has resulted from growing crops being seized upon by the sparrows, who have the habit of wasting as much as they eat; the disfigurement of public and other buildings is one of the lesser evils of which they are the cause. The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for 1887 recommends and describes a method of poisoning the birds by means of wheat soaked in a preparation of arsenic, and such a resort seems to be justifiable in cases where the birds have become an actual pest.

The *American Manufacturer* prints an article calling attention to the waste of natural gas which is going on in those districts where it has been discovered in abundance and devoted to practical ends. The article gives figures gathered from a certain number of factories in Pittsburg, and the tables show that from 25 to 35 per cent. of the whole amount of natural gas consumed in these establishments is wasted, either through the use of defective apparatus or the carelessness and indifference of operatives. It cannot be said that there are reliable indications showing that there will be any general failure of the gas supply in the near future, but the dictates of ordinary prudence are all on the side of a consumption which is adequate to the carrying on of business, and not on the side of squandering valuable fuel merely because it is cheap and the supply seemingly inexhaustible.

Several accounts are published of a meteor which fell near Haddonfield, New Jersey, about six miles from Philadelphia on February 7th. The meteor is described by several observers as a body seemingly about one foot in diameter in a high state of ignition, and moving through the air from south to north at a rapid rate. To one who saw the meteor, this display lasted ten seconds, when a loud report was heard and myriads of sparks fell in all directions, the body of the meteor disappearing with the report.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor's "Old and New Astronomy," which



was appearing in installments at the time of his death, will be completed by Mr. A. C. Ranyard, who was at one time Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- GERTRUDE'S MARRIAGE. By W. Heimburg. From the German by Mrs. J. W. Davis. Pp. 307. (With photogravure illustrations.) Paper. \$0.75. New York: The Worthington Co.
- CHARLES GEORGE GORDON. By Col. Sir William F. Butler. (English Men of Action. I.) Pp. 255. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- SHALL WE TEACH GEOLOGY? A Discussion of the Proper Place of Geology in Modern Education. By Alexander Winchell. Pp. 217. \$1.00. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.
- APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Volume VI. Pp. 809. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- L'AVARE. Comédie en Cinq Actes. Par J. B. P. de Molière. With Notes by Schele de Vere. Pp. 161. \$0.20. (Classiques Français, No. 1.) New York: W. R. Jenkins.
- DIE YUNGFRAU VON ORLEANS. [By] Schiller. Edited by Benj. W. Wells. Pp. 224. \$0.65. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- JEANNE D'ARC. By A. de Lamartine. Edited by Albert Barrère. Pp. 188. \$0.30. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- THE FLAW IN THE IRON. By Rev. J. A. Davis. Pp. 384. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- A HUNGRY LITTLE LAMB. By Mrs. Helen E. Brown. Pp. 336. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- RED CARL. From the German of J. J. Messmer by Mary E. Ireland. Pp. 295. \$1.25. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.
- A HAPPY FIND. From the French of Madame Gagnebin, by Miss E. V. Lee. Pp. 256. \$1.25. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- FRENCH TRAITS: A Study in Comparative Criticism. By W. C. Brownell. Pp. 411. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### DRIFT.

THE March number of the *Book Buyer* has a portrait and short sketch of Joseph Kirkland, the author of "Zury" and "The McVeys." He is the son of Prof. Joseph Kirkland, Professor in Hamilton College, and Caroline M. Kirkland, well known (1840 to 1860) for her literary work. He was born in 1830, at Geneva, N. Y., and passed the first twelve years of his life chiefly in the then "backwoods" of Central Michigan. He had only a common school education and desultory home training. From the ages of twelve to twenty-six he lived in New York City with his parents. Then he went to Chicago and later, to the prairies of Central Illinois, where he made the studies which gave character to his novels, "Zury" and "The McVeys." In 1861 he entered the Volunteer service in the first levy of troops. He remained in service (as a private, lieutenant, captain, and major successively) until 1863, when he returned to Central Illinois, and since then he has lived in that part of the State and in Chicago, where he resides at present.

Mr. Kirkland's plan of fiction includes a third novel ("The Captain of Company K"), wherein he will carry some of the characters he has already portrayed through the scenes of the great conflict; trying to strip war of its glamor by regarding it from the point of view of the private soldier and of the line officer. He himself considers his literary characteristics to be a deep, loving sympathy with the classes who labor in contact with the soil, and a keen appreciation of their courage, their tenderness, their pathos, and their exhaustless funds of wisdom, wit, and humor. He has an ambition to carry realism to the utmost bounds which the present fine standard of English literature permits, telling truth at all hazards and leaving the reader to make the application and draw the moral.

Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley, who has made the very admirable translation of Balzac's works for Messrs. Roberts Brothers, is also noticed in the *Book Buyer*. She was born in Suffolk, England, on July 14th, 1832, and now lives in Newport. Her father was Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, of the British Navy, a native of Virginia, who died in 1852 at the age of sixty-seven. He was a grandson, on the mother's side, of John Randolph; and for some time preceding his death he lived in Boston. Miss Wormeley's mother was a niece of Commodore Edward Preble, of the United States Navy. In the Civil War Miss Wormeley was at the headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission with the Army of the Potomac, during the Peninsular campaign, taking an active part in relieving the suffering of the wounded; and her letters and the narrative of her experiences have just been published by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion under the title of "The Other Side of War." The title of this book has been wrongly printed many times, much to the annoyance of the author, who sought to indicate by it that the letters, etc., to quote her own words, depicted "the black, the suffering, the other, not the glorious, side of war."

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's "A Daughter of Eve" is not half described by this adjective. It is from the pen of a writer who has earned the right to a first place among American novelists. Indeed, to my own mind, Mrs. Kirk is a much better novelist than those who are more talked of in the press. She is much more prolific than many suppose, having been writing novels now full twenty years. Her books depict our modern society as cleverly as do those of any of her contemporaries, and there is more of the genuine story element in them which too many writers are prone to con-

sider of comparatively little consequence. She knows how to round out a story to an artistic and satisfactory conclusion, a point also in which some otherwise good writers fail. This book is exceedingly entertaining, and has many clean hits at society weaknesses among other good points.—*Boston Letter in Hartford Courant.*

Professor Kirchhoff, of Halle, estimates that the language most spoken on the globe, for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one which is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race; the next language most in use (but at a very great distance behind Chinese) being Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follow English (spoken by about 100,000,000), Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,000,000).

President Harrison is a Protectionist, and, following his own political faith and the impulse of party chiefs, he makes the issue of Protection so clearly and positively that if his party should hereafter attempt to run away from it they would have to run away from him also. He commits his party so decidedly to the principles and practice of a Protective Tariff that, until the issue between Protection and Free Trade is decided, it must, we think, remain the one question on which parties will divide. The new President speaks so clearly as to leave no room hereafter for evasion on either side. As his party stands by him we ought to have henceforth no more hypocrisy on this subject, whether in Democratic Mills bills or in straddling Republican platforms. It seems to us that Democratic Free Traders, no less than Republican Protectionists, will be profoundly grateful to Mr. Harrison for this.—*New York Sun.*

Western Australia is going in heavily for railroad construction. The Government of that potential empire has made a contract for the building of a line from Eucla to Perth, something more than 800 miles. The line traverses the whole length of Nuyt's Land, on the Australian Bight, which is still an unexplored region, and it is reckoned that ten years will be required for its completion. The Government agrees to pay the promoters of this stupendous enterprise in land—20,000 acres per mile. At that rate the contractors, when their job is done, will have an estate of more than 16,000,000 acres, considerably more than half as big as the State of New York.

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) thinks that the election of Wilson in the Fourth Missouri District, to succeed the late Congressman Burns, is a Democratic triumph of "no small significance, because Wilson was elected on the Tariff issue, and on that issue alone." In view of the fact that Wilson's majority was only 655, while Burnes carried the district in 1884 by 3,256 and in 1886 by 2,087, the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) thinks that "The result is a little too significant to suit those who think that the best Democratic policy is Democratic control of the Government."

Mr. Labouchere, in a dispatch to the *New York World*, thus describes the new British minister to the United States:

Sir Julian Pauncefote, who, it is understood, is likely to be Lord Sackville's successor at Washington, will be one more example of the kicking upstairs principle to which so many of our public men owe peerages. A ponderous colonial judge, he was lucky enough to get a footing in the colonial office as legal assistant. Secretary Sir Robert Herbert, however, found his laboriously slow colleague such a hindrance to the transaction of business that he shunted him off to be the legal adviser at the foreign office where in a difficulty of conciliating the rival claims to the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Tenterden in 1882, he secured the under-secretaryship of state over the heads of his more capable seniors in office. He has never been able to cope with the pressure of business in that important position, and he has begged to be promoted to lighter employment. This is to be procured for him at the expense of half a dozen trained diplomatists who have been looking for advancement to the vacant post. There is a good deal of bitterness in the minds of these gentlemen in consequence of the intrusion of another outsider into the upper ranks of the service. Sir Julian Pauncefote is a good-natured, vain, and pompous bit of average mediocrity, and hardly up to the mark of what a British minister at Washington ought to be.

The average number of prisoners in 1865 was 1,730; in 1888 it was 5,508, so that the prison population has also more than trebled in 23 years. The gain has been greatest in the higher prisons, which in 1865 contained the average of only 359 (1,370 in the minor prisons), while in 1888 the higher prisons contained an average of 1,576, against 3,932 in the minor prisons. There were, therefore, more than four times as many prisoners in the higher prisons (all under sentence) in 1888 as there was in 1865, though our population has not doubled. This sufficiently answers the question whether crime has increased in Massachusetts since the civil war. The increase has not been so great, on the whole, as that of insanity, but it has been great and alarming. In New Hampshire, during the same period, punished crime has hardly increased at all, nor has the cost of supporting prisoners augmented there half so fast as in Massachusetts.—*Springfield Republican.*

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and irked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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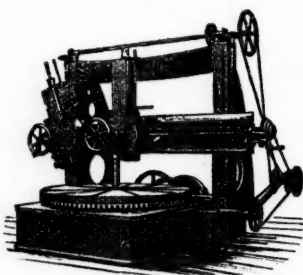
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